



## The Raleigh Daily News.

JORDAN STONE, Managing Editor.  
SAM'L T. WILLIAMS, Political Editor.

THURSDAY.....DECEMBER 12, 1872.

### NORTH CAROLINA IN THE WAR.

When General Hood was serenaded a few days since, at the Yarboro House in this city, he stated in the course of his remarks, that if he were called upon to bestow the bouquet for gallant conduct on the battle-field during the struggle between the North and the South, he would undoubtedly confer that distinguished honor upon the soldiers from North Carolina.

In the same speech he gave it as his opinion that North Carolina had more troops upon the soil of Virginia than Virginia had herself.

This latter remark has brought forth a letter from Gen. Jubal A. Early, traversing Gen. Hood's position, in which General Early undertakes to show that Virginia furnished more men to the Confederacy than North Carolina. Gen. Early gives a general statement of the number of brigades and regiments furnished by North Carolina and Virginia respectively, and concludes from such statement that Virginia had the greater number of men in the field. The number of brigades from the two States is so nearly even that even judging from Gen. Early's stand point, the fact is by means conclusive that the Virginia soldiers outnumbered the North Carolinians in the Army of Northern Virginia.

It seemed to be a well established fact that the North Carolina regiments contained more men than any other regiments in the service, and also that their decimated ranks after a battle were more rapidly filled up by recruits than were the regiments from any other State.

But in order to do full justice to Gen. Early and Virginia, let us give that portion of the letter referring to the number of the Virginia and North Carolina brigades.

Gen. Early says:

During the battles around Richmond, in 1862, our army in Virginia was larger than at any time during the war, numbering then something less than 80,000 men for duty. At those battles there were present

**FOURTY-FIVE REGIMENTS AND THREE BATTALIONS OF VIRGINIA INFANTRY,** which I could name, if necessary, being fully, if not more than one-fourth of all the infantry regiments present. There were, also, seven regiments of Virginia cavalry present, and much the largest portion of all the artillery was manned by Virginians. At the same time a very considerable force of Virginia troops, of all arms, was in the Valley of Western and South Western Virginia. The North Carolina troops present at these battles, being all then in Virginia, consisted of thirty regiments and two companies of cavalry and a few batteries of artillery. At these battles all the Confederate States except Kentucky and Missouri, were represented by regiments, and Georgia had present more regiments and more men than North Carolina; one of her brigades (Lawton's afterwards Gordons) being the largest brigade ever attached to the army of Northern Virginia.

Until after the battle of Fredericksburg the proportion of Virginia and North Carolina troops continued about the same, except that three North Carolina regiments, under Colonel Daniel, were withdrawn after the battles around Richmond, and two new regiments, the Fifty-fourth and Fifty-seventh North Carolina, were at Fredericksburg; and the Virginia cavalry had been increased by new regiments, while the North Carolina cavalry had been increased certainly to one, and perhaps, to two regiments. After the battle of Fredericksburg, Walker's division, of two North Carolina brigades, was sent South; and at Chancellorsville, notwithstanding the absence of Pickett's Virginia division at Suffolk and two Virginia regiments sent into Northwestern Virginia, there were twenty-six Virginia regiments and two battalions of infantry present, while North Carolina had twenty-four regiments and two companies of the same arm at that battle. There were there certainly two North Carolina cavalry regiments, but the disproportion between the Virginia and North Carolina cavalry, as well as artillery, still continued, while the Virginia organizations of all arms in Western and Southwestern Virginia had increased.

After Chancellorsville three North Carolina brigades of infantry were brought to the army, one in exchange for a Georgia brigade sent South, and two to complete the organization of the army into three corps. As we were moving into Pennsylvania two regiments of North Carolina cavalry arrived, but were not at Gettysburg.

At Gettysburg there were seven brigades of Virginia infantry, and two others, the greater part of which were Virginians—one of Pickett's brigades having been left in Virginia. There were at that battle eight North Carolina brigades and two regiments of another. It is very probable that, by reason of the absence of one of Pickett's brigades and the strength of the newly recruited brigades brought from North Carolina just before the campaign opened, the North Carolina infantry then outnumbered that of Virginia present at the battle, but this was greatly overbalanced by the excess of Virginia cavalry and artillery, and it is an indisputable fact that more Virginians than North Carolinians were left on that field. During all the foregoing time, besides the Virginia troops in Western Virginia, there was Wise's Virginia brigade near Richmond.

In the campaign of 1864, from the Rappahannock to Cold Harbor, there were eight Virginia brigades of infantry and two others, nearly all Virginians, but Pickett's four brigades did not reach the army until near Hanover Junction. In the same campaign there were eight North Carolina brigades and two regiments of infantry, one of which brigades (Hoke's) reached the army at the same time with Pickett. There were then four Virginia brigades of

cavalry and one North Carolina brigade of the same arm with the army, while the excess of Virginia over North Carolina artillery, and in fact, over all others, was very great. In addition, there was Wise's brigade, near Richmond, three Virginia brigades of infantry and four brigades of cavalry in the Valley and Southwestern Virginia.

### THE BEAUTIES OF RECONSTRUCTION.

The beauties of carpet-bag reconstruction at the South are gloriously illustrated in the three States of South Carolina, Alabama and Louisiana.

In South Carolina, one John Patterson was elected United States Senator by the Radical Legislature on Tuesday. Immediately after his election, he was arrested and lodged in jail on account of bribery.

In Alabama, there are two sets of Legislators, both claiming to be the lawful General Assembly of the State. They are both engaged in the work of legislating for the people. The Radical Governor Lewis has recognized the Radical Legislature, which holds its sessions in the Court Room of the capitol. The Conservative Legislature meets in the halls of the capitol—as required by the laws of the State. Resolutions have been introduced looking to the impeachment of Gov. Lewis.

In Louisiana, the affairs of State are even more confused, if possible, than those of Alabama. There are two persons claiming the Gubernatorial chair—Wormouth, against whom articles of impeachment have been passed, and Pinchback, the negro Lieutenant Governor.

Charges of fraud, bribery and corruption are charged upon both parties, and the people of Louisiana are kept in a state of constant agitation and excitement.

A reign of terror to-day exists in both Alabama and Louisiana, and we need not be surprised at any moment to hear of scenes of bloodshed and crime.

From the Baltimore Gazette.

### A Third Term.

It would, perhaps, be expecting too much to hope for some assurance in a President's message that he does not intend to be a candidate for a third term. There is a mild reference to his "successors" but that their majesties of England and Russia might give. In fact, as every lawyer knows, the word "successors" belongs to permanent entities. But, we confess, we shall be startled if, on this head, the inaugural is silent. Already the foreign press, which is very profusely quoted when it speaks encouragingly, is beginning to speculate on this unsolved problem of our politics. The most striking comment we find in a journal of great moderation of tone, which takes a most practical and business-like view of the matter. We give the speculation for what it is worth:

The London *Economist* is of opinion that nothing will tend to solidify American politics like the existence of a very large, yet not dominant, body of electors, always prepared to vote with the powers that be; while nothing will render emancipation so secure as the sense of permanent alliance between the Government and the emancipated classes.

It is as if every French Government in power were sure of the votes of all skilled artisans. We do not suppose that the Americans will permit the etiquette about re-elections to be broken in 1872, but we can see quite clearly that General Grant will have a chance of a third term, such as his predecessors have never enjoyed. The South will be in his hands, and if the parties are even tolerably equal, the President, who, while President, carries the whole negro vote, will be, for one party or the other, the only unconquerable candidate. We may yet date from this election a real and a considerable change in American politics, for, apart from all considerations of personal character, it has, as we conceive, enormously strengthened the hands of the Presidency itself.

The comparison of the negro masses to the French skilled artisans is not, at first sight, felicitous. "The negro masses" are of an infinitely lower grade of intellect and education. But in cohesiveness and susceptibility to evil and emotional influences, they, if a chance offered, would not be unlike the *coopers* of 1793, or the rank and file of the communities of 1871.

Having served three years in the army in Virginia, and one year in the army of the South West, I must give it as my best conviction, that, more men were left upon the battle-fields of the South from North Carolina than from any other State.

Surely such testimony from such a source must be highly gratifying to the people of North Carolina.

When we remember how the exploits of our soldiers have been constantly under-rated by newspaper correspondents and so-called historians—when we remember what great injustice has been done to North Carolina by the Pollards, the McCabes *et al. idem genus*—when we remember that some of the most distinguished officers in the Army of Northern Virginia, who were from this State, have not even been mentioned in the *ex parte* reports of battles in Virginia, Maryland and Pennsylvania—when we remember that the noble and conspicuous gallantry displayed by North Carolina brigades and regiments in the hardest contested fights of the war, have received no recognition at the hands of the *impartial* authors whose only purpose seems to have been to glorify and deify the heroes from their own States—it is exceedingly pleasant to chronicle the voluntary and highly honorable testimony of General Hood, who said that truth and candor compelled him to make the statement which we have just quoted.

We are not disposed to depreciate, in the slightest degree, the distinguished part which the grand old State of Virginia played in the late struggle. We honor and love Virginia, and we would not deprive her of any laurel which rightfully belongs to her. We willingly accord her the full meed of praise. At the same time we believe that North Carolina has not received justice at the hands of those who have i

seen much of the ability of his father.

The Rev. Wm. E. Edwards, son of Rev. John E. Edwards, of the Virginia Conference, has been appointed pastor of the Granby Street M. E. church of Norfolk, Va. This young divine pos-

sesses much of the ability of his father.

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Dr. Johnson was always found at his office on Hillsborough street, while Dr. Hines may be found, for the present, at the Yarborough House or at Dr. Johnson's office.

CHARLES E. JOHNSON, M. D.

PETER E. HINES, M. D.

dec-1-72

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